

The Weekly Chronicle.

THE REGULAR IN THE WAR.

Not from any prejudice, nor from a desire to refrain from giving credit where credit is due, the journals that are following the war with their corps of correspondents, and the news syndicates as well, are paying more attention to the action to the volunteers than to those of the regular army. It is true that wherever the regulars have performed a notable action it has been duly recorded as a matter of fact, but the proportion of praise heaped upon the regulars is small in comparison with that with which the volunteers are laden. Looking at the matter from a news standpoint, this is not remarkable, says the Spokesman-Review. The general public is more interested in the volunteers than it is in the regulars. Naturally the people who saw their relatives and associates leave peaceful vocation to don the army blue; who saw companies and regiments leave their towns and go away to fight, have a stronger desire to hear about their townsmen than they have to learn of the fighting and heroism of a regular army, drawn from all over the country and possessing no local individuality.

The volunteer is a more popular figure than the regular, simply because he is a volunteer. The public likes to have him praised when he deserves praise. The regular is expected to fight well. It is his business to do so.

But as a matter of simple justice, and looking at the war from a perfectly unprejudiced standpoint, it is only right that the regulars should receive more credit than they have. In the battle of Santiago the regulars conducted themselves with a steadiness under fire and a cool courage that could not be matched in any army in the world. The plain, unadorned report of that battle shows the Sixteenth regular in fantry to have borne practically the brunt of the fighting, to have been in the front in two magnificent charges, to have suffered a tremendous loss of officers and men in proportion to other regiments; but still, while the reports tell this briefly, the praise and the glory are largely being given the volunteers.

The great New York papers exploit the valor of the Seventy-first New York and say little about the Sixteenth and the Sixth, the two regular regiments combined with that volunteer regiment in the brigade that had most of the fighting. A far western regiment, the Sixteenth is not so well known in the great cities of the country, and its exploits have a lesser news value than those of the volunteers. The First cavalry, the Tenth infantry, and all the other regulars in the fight are also entitled to more credit than has been given them.

The regular is human. He likes to be praised and given his due credit, as well as a volunteer. He has shown that Uncle Sam's regular army, small though it is, is a wonderfully efficient and well disciplined force. He has shown that he knows his business, and that his ability to shoot and fight is of the highest order. In remembering the heroes of this war, do not overlook him.

SEA POWER ILLUSTRATED.

Spain's navy is virtually gone. Two Spanish armored ships remain which are at sea, but are understood not to be in the best condition. The torpedo boats distributed among Spanish ports are not worth much for resistance to a strong fleet. They are too frail to go into a general engagement except by a quick dash, and all attempts of the kind in the present war have met with disaster.

A phase of the conflict is reached in which we can send a strong squadron to the coast of Spain. Its business there will be to fight the best fleet the enemy can organize; to seize a Spanish harbor for further operations; to capture ships, compel commercial lines to suspend and to strike at all exposed points on the seaboard. Unless Spain can defeat or drive off our squadron, the kingdom will be in a condition of semi-blockade. Nearly all the foreign

trade of Spain is conducted on the sea. The presence of a hostile fleet along its long ocean boundaries will cause heavy loss, to say nothing of the general feeling of impotence and humiliation.

To avoid these grave results Spain may decide to sue for peace before Commodore Watson's fleet can cross the ocean. The colonies would be surrendered without extensive army operations. Sea power would then have decided the whole issue. It is necessary to bear in mind that the army campaign at Santiago was designed to solve a naval problem. The first necessity of the situation was to dispose of Cervera's fleet. The approach of our land batteries forced the Spanish admiral from his place of refuge and sent him to his doom.

That great naval exploit, which will always fill a remarkable page in the world's history, in turn lightened the task of the army. Spain has no ships left to defend or supply her colonies. To relinquish them is her only course. Havana, therefore, as a sequel of the naval battle at Santiago, may fall without a shot, passing out of Spanish hands along with the whole of Cuba, and Porto Rico as well. The key to this result is the complete mastery of the ocean against Spain. The fears of Cadiz, Barcelona, Cartagena and the Canaries may settle the war. Sea power has not been overestimated.

Elements of discontent will exist in Cuba after the Spanish flag comes down and the Spanish troops are withdrawn, but the protectorate of the United States will manage affairs with a firm hand. Every Cuban seaport will be controlled by our navy and by sufficient garrisons. The Spanish volunteers who live on the island and the convicts organized as Spanish guerrillas are not comparatively numerous and will be under a crossfire calculated to bring them into quick subjection.

Nearly all the native Cubans want peace and a chance to build up the industries of the island. When the Spaniards go, the fears of the timid will vanish and business men turn to the future with confidence.

To say that the war was practically settled when the Spanish fleet was crushed may be assuming too much, but the present outlook warrants the opinion.

GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

General Shafter has served notice on the Cubans that ante-war methods are to cease with American occupation. His language was plain enough to comprehend instantly, and the Cuban soldiers are therefore in the sulks. Fortunately for Cuba the government of that island, once the Spanish armies are driven home, will be given over to another class of men, than the humble soldiers in the field. The rulers must be men of education, who have the country's weal at heart. They must be impartial in their dealings with native and Spanish born citizens, honest in trade and capable of understanding the laws they endeavor to enforce. These facts are gathered from the tone of the president's proclamation as to Santiago de Cuba.

It is not astonishing that the Cuban privates are unfit for governing powers. They have been hunted like wild beasts, starved, insulted, despoiled, until the instincts of humanity have been lost in the lust for revenge. In their present temper they are unfit to govern themselves without the stern military laws which have been promulgated by their leaders.

General Shafter will find no lack of material among the traders and planters from which to select native judges. He will find response to the spirit and letter of the president's proclamation when its ideas are thoroughly comprehended. But above all civil laws military law must be supreme for some time if the safety of the people is desired. Delivered from the outset into the hands of their sworn enemies, those Spaniards who are in Cuba would be given a taste of their own laws and punishments. Estates would be confiscated, citizens thrown into prison on the slightest pretext.

Time must heal the sores of the Cubans before they are capable of

acting fairly with all the people. When the cane again covers the plantations, when new dwellings spring from the ashes of those destroyed in the war, the Cubans will turn from the rule of the sword and embrace the arts of gentle peace. Until that time the island will be blessed with the guidance of American officers and gentlemen, and justice will be dispensed without fear or favor.

Governor-General Blanco wishes he were a younger man so that he might put in more years fighting the hated Yankees. He is not so old but that he can have all the time necessary. A number of other Spaniards have felt as he does now, but experience has taught them that their lives were too long, if anything, for all practical purposes.

Sunday appears to be our busy day. Admiral Dewey chose the Sabbath for his first parade in Manila harbor. Admiral Cervera selected Sunday for his brief cruise along the shores of Santiago de Cuba, and Toral observes the day of rest by hauling down the Spanish flag and laying down the arms of his army.

Admiral von Diederich, of the German squadron at Manila, went to the wrong person when he asked a British captain what the English cruiser would do in case Germany interfered in the bombardment. He should have asked Admiral Montojo, late of the Spanish squadron, what Dewey would do.

The courtesies we are now extending to the Spanish prisoners of war ought to go far toward cementing those ties we heard so much of during the World's fair year, but have since been somewhat shattered.

The 25,000 Spanish soldiers surrendered at Santiago are complaining because they will be compelled to go home without arms. They are in luck to be able to go home with their heads.

One of the signs of prosperity is the revival of railroad construction. The estimate is that \$60,000,000 will be expended on the new roads in 1898, the largest showing since 1893.

The conviction is growing in Spain that a tremendous mistake was made in courting war with the United States. Even Spanish foolishness can be modified with 13-inch guns.

The sun, which has refused to set on British territory during the past hundred years or so, will now have to get up early to find the United States flag flapping in the dark.

Among other little miscellanies of the Santiago conquest will be a nice supply of smokeless powder, something we have been much in need of since the opening of hostilities.

Santiago has not fallen. Santiago has risen from the depths of black despair to the sunshine which blesses all who come under the protection of the proudest flag that floats.

Perhaps Camara's fleet might be engaged to transport the captives back to Spain. This seems to be the only opportunity it will ever have of making itself useful.

The Spanish army under Toral may suffer from the pangs of defeat, but it will have a full stomach for many days.

It takes some time for a Spanish general to make up his mind after he discovers that he has a mind to make up.

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Use Clarke & Falk's Rosofoam for the teeth.
One Minute Cough Cure, cures.
That is what it was made for.
Use Clarke & Falk's Rosofoam for the teeth.

SPECIAL MARKET LETTER.

Sent Weekly from the Union Stock Yards at South Omaha.

The past week has shown some increase in the number of western cattle arriving here, but none fat enough for beef have yet appeared, the receipts still continuing to consist of stockers and feeders. However, each week shows that cattle on the western ranges are gaining in flesh. Since our last letter the market for feeders and stockers has been very active and encouraging, and prices have advanced materially, quotations which follow showing that prices are 15 to 25 cents higher than the depressed time, say ten days ago. We quote western yearling \$4.50 to \$4.90; two and three year old steers \$4 to \$4.50; four year old steers \$3.75 to \$4.25; yearling heifers \$3.75 to \$4.25; two and three year old heifers \$3.25 to \$3.57; cows \$2.60 to \$3.40.

The conditions on in the state governing the trade in feeding cattle and stock has not changed materially since our last; but whatever changes have taken are favorable. The crops of hay and small grains that are used for feed for stock are large and fine, and there is now an abundance of these kinds of feed assured. The corn crop is in the best possible condition to date and promises well, and unless the season should be extremely dry from now on, the yield will be large. Under all these favorable crop conditions feeders are encouraged to make some purchases, although the largest number of feeders are still waiting the result of the growing corn crop.

The number of western sheep coming to market is still small, and he said that no local led sheep are now arriving. Since our last letter trade has been active so far as the small number received gave a chance for purchases, and prices have been steady and firm, and in some instances fair advances have been shown. We quote western sheep as follows: Wethers \$3.75 to \$4.25; ewes \$3.50 to \$4; yearlings \$4.25 to \$4.85; lambs \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Friday's Daily.

J. H. Blakeney, who some time ago had his leg fractured, has so far recovered as to be on the streets again with the aid of a pair of crutches.

Wednesday night a car load of fine beef cattle, which Mr. Grimes had purchased from L. W. Curtis, of Rockland, were shipped to the Union Meat Company.

Miss Marie Druse, a graduate of the Winona State Normal, of Minnesota, has been elected assistant principal of the Klickitat academy, in Goldendale, for the coming school year.

The many friends of Mrs. S. L. Brooks will be pleased to learn that she is again able to be out, after a rather severe attack of rheumatism, from which she has been suffering for several weeks.

The guitar on which Prof. Ryan has been selling tickets on for some time was raffled at Parkins' barber shop yesterday. Dr. Hollister held the winning number which was 51.

A new awning is being erected in front of Maetz & Pundt's property on front street. This is a needed improvement and new planks on some of the sidewalks in that vicinity would be appreciated by our townspeople.

Dr. Hollister, who is treating R. Newlin, informs us that he is slowly recovering from his serious illness. For a time small hopes were entertained for his recovery, and the change for the better will be a source of pleasure to his many friends.

We understand that W. H. H. Dufur, of Dufur, has been appointed forest supervisor, to have charge of the northern portion of the Cascade and Bull Run reserves. The dispatches had the name somewhat mixed but we are certain that the party meant is none other than Mr. Dufur, who is a gentleman fully capable of filling such a position of trust.

Word was received in the city yesterday of the death of Annie, the 8-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Remi Rondeau, of Kingsley, on Wednesday afternoon. Her ailment was said to have been scarlet fever and croup. She was a bright, intelligent little girl and her death is a sad blow to her bereaved parents. The funeral was held from the family residence yesterday.

The Pendleton East Oregonian says: "Henry F. Pierce has 3000 acres of land sown to wheat this year and 400 acres of barley. Both the wheat and barley were somewhat damaged by the hail-storm of Sunday, July 10th. Some of Mr. Pierce's barley will yield as high as 50 bushels to the acre, but it will only average something over 25. He says his wheat will possibly average 20 bushels to the acre, but not more than that."

Agent Lynch is authority for the statement that the Yakima reservation is going to be the largest one in America in point of population. There are constant accessions from wandering and neighboring tribes, until the number now nearly approaches 3,000. It is quite possible that the not far distant future may see a company of regulars again stationed at Fort Simcoe, if the population should continue to increase as rapidly as it now is.

A meeting of the Emergency Corps was held at the small K. of P. hall last evening. Considerable business was transacted, and the material for fever

bandages was given out to the different ladies. The goods for the caps has not yet arrived, but as soon as it does, notice of a meeting will be given through the papers, when the cloth will be given out to be made into caps by the willing hands of the members of the corps.

Wednesday morning while returning in a hack from Moro, where they opened the new opera house, the Somers family met with a serious accident. The neck yoke broke and the team ran away, dumping the occupants of the hack out in the road. Mrs. Somers and Miss Nellie suffered severe bruises, but the others luckily escaped. The team ran into a barb-wire fence, and much damage was done. Mrs. Somers was sent to her home in Portland, where she will receive treatment, while Miss Nellie pluckily took her place on the stage last night and did her part admirably in spite of the fact that her injuries are painful.

Wednesday was one of the great days of the Willamette Chautauqua Assembly—women's day. A conservative estimate places the number of women in the park at 2000, and there were at least 2500 people in the auditorium. Carload after carload of women went up from Portland, and it was evident that the designation women's day was not a misnomer. The various programs were very entertaining, and the women in attendance acquitted themselves very creditably.

Among the officers elected in the A. O. U. W. grand lodge in Portland Wednesday afternoon we notice the name of D. C. Herrin, a former Dalles man, he being elected to the high position of Grand Master Workman. In the Degree of Honor Mrs. Ollie Stephens, of this city, was elected chief of ceremonies, while Mrs. Margaret Herrin, formerly of this city, was elected recorder. Among other things it was decided that the next meeting of the grand lodge A. O. U. W. would be held in The Dalles.

Yesterday afternoon some individual went into Mays & Crowe's store in this city and when no one was looking put as many steel traps into a sack he could conveniently carry and walked out. Mr. Baily saw him coming out of the store with the sack across his shoulder and afterwards the traps were missed. A search was instituted and the man located in the east end endeavoring to dispose of the traps. He was arrested by Constable Frank Hill and lodged in the city jail. He will have his hearing in the justice court today. He refused to give his name to the authorities when he was arrested and is a stranger in the city.

Isaac Guker, owner of the Great Northern mine at Canyon City, has returned from Salt Lake, where he attended, as a delegate from Grant county, the international mining congress. Mr.

Guker says his exhibition of \$2400 in nuggets attracted much attention, equalling any display made at the congress. He also states that gentlemen representing eastern capital were much interested in his display, and a number of them signified their intention of coming West and examining for themselves the mineral resources of Oregon, especially the Great Northern mine and other properties in Eastern Oregon. Mr. Guker thinks the holding of an annual congress an excellent idea, inasmuch as it tends to interest capital to a great extent in localities that otherwise might wait for years for proper development.

For the most enjoyable outing at the least possible expense of cash and time, take advantage of the Sunday excursions to Hood River, Cascade Locks, Bonneville and Multnomah Falls. Fare, 50c for the round trip. Special car from The Dalles every Sunday. These excursions are growing very popular, and the indications are that the largest crowd of the season will take advantage of them next Sunday.

Claud Branton, accused of the murder of John Linn on the night of June 15th, was arrested on the streets of Eugene Wednesday, and is now in the county jail. He arrived in town from the north on the afternoon train. Soon after, while passing down the street, he was recognized by Al Auten, who immediately notified Deputy Sheriff Day, who went out and in a few moments found Branton leaving town and placed him under arrest. He admits nothing concerning the crime. He says after he left Pleasant Hill, July 31, he went to Topeka, Kas., in search of work, but, finding none, returned home. The time for his preliminary hearing has not yet been set.

WOOD WANTED.

The directors of School Dist. No. 12 wish to give notice to wood dealers that at the regular meeting of Aug. 2d they will receive bids for furnishing the district with 50 cords of oak and 45 cords of fir wood, more or less, to be delivered at the different school buildings or elsewhere as may be required. July 19-4t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between D. S. Dufur and Geo. H. Dufur, under the firm name and style of Dufur & Dufur, is this day dissolved. Geo. H. Dufur retires from said firm and D. S. Dufur will hereafter conduct said business, collect all debts and credits due said firm and pay all bills and liabilities outstanding against said firm.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1898.
Geo. H. DUFUR.
D. S. DUFUR.

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Endless Rubber Belts
...FOR THRESHING MACHINES...
We have lately taken the agency for the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co.'s high-grade Leather Belting. We also have "The Mohawk," "The Monarch" and the "Red Strip" Rubber Belting on hand. These are all standard brands of Belting, and we solicit a share of the Belting Trade.
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